

The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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Transient advertisements payable in advance.	

Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

Seott & Scott,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Gillen & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see adv.)

Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.

Antiqueeis and Druggists.

E. W. Glenn, M.D.,
West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eads,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneers.

W. E. Edwards,
Book Stores.

E. O. Stoen,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

Wesley & Wilby,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.

Henry G. Kellom,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

Hilton & Shuster,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Bout and Shoe Makers.

E. Kirk Shuler,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturier.

A. Bruckner,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

John A. Trotter,
South Elm, near Depot.

H. C. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.

D. J. McNaught.

Contractors in Wood-work.

J. J. Collier,
J. J. Collier.

Confectioners.

F. L. Scott,
Tate Building, corner store.

J. Harper & Son,
South Elm.

Dressmaking and Fashions.

Mrs. N. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Dufour,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.

J. H. Hunter,
1st floor, left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

P. Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

B. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. H. Routledge,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)

A. Weatherly,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. R. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eads.

W. C. Pease,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

S. C. Pease,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. Stein & Son,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

South & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Kline,
East Market street.

S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

D. B. C. Head,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Bogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

J. H. Turner,
Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.

Stewart & White,
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigrat on Office, for the West and South-West.

Louis Ziegler,
Gulf Southern Agent, B. and O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guildford Land Agency of North Carolina.

Jas. B. Gutter, Gulf Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.

J. J. Trotter,
East Market st., near Court House.

Jesse E. Thomas,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.

Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets,
(see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.

Plaza Hotel, J. T. Reece, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Library Stables.

W. J. Edmonson,
Davie street.

Military and Lady's Goods.

Mrs. H. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Prof. E. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.

Washington & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

Physicians.

A. S. Peter,
West Market st., (near Times Office).

R. W. Glom,
West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court house.

J. C. Lewis,
West Market and Greene

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, March 12, 1868.

NO. 6.

"SAILED."
BY PIERRE VIVANT.
From my window I see, down the bay,
A ship sailing out to the sea—
And my heart aches with other hearts aching to
day,
And I sigh for the loved that are sailing away,
Who may never more come back to me.

There were people in crowds on the piers ;
There were friends to friends breathing fare-

well,
There were stout-hearted men and pale women in
tears,
Some parting for ever, and some for long years—
There were sorrows that tongue cannot tell.

There were hands clasped convulsively there,
And handkerchiefs waved in the breeze ;
In the vessel's broad wake followed many a
prayer,

As she floated along like a bird in the air,
On her way to the perilous seas.

O ship ! I have ventured in thee,
Not of spices, fine linen, or wine ;
Then art freighted with treasures more precious
to me

Than the wealth that lies down in the depths of
the sea—
Loving hearts that have throbbed close to
mine.

By the fast-fading light of the day
I can see thee recede from the shore ;
And I fancy thy tall masts are ghosts, gaunt and
gray,
And thy black hull a hearse that is bearing away
The form of the loved "gone before."

Then art bound to a far distant main,
And off from thy course mayn't be driven ;
Peradventure the harbor thou never wilt gain ;
But thy sailing will not be entirely vain.

If thy treasures but reach the port—Heaven.

GUILFORD CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the citizens, on the 22nd February, 1868, the following permanent organization was agreed upon :

Executive Committee.

Peter Adams, Sr.,
David F. Caldwell,
Rev. Calvin H. Wiley,
Dr. Nereus Mendenhall,
Samuel H. Rankin, Jr.

District Canvassers.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| No. | 1. W. P. Heath, Abner Apple
2. H. C. Dick, E. L. Smith
3. Dr. W. A. Coble, Peter Smith
4. John A. Mcbane, Isaacs Thacker, Ed. Hudson
5. N. P. Rankin, James S. Stuart
6. James Thom, Paul Coble
7. James Davis, John G. Pearson, Jno. Harris
Town, 8. Wm. D. Wharton, James Ward, J. B. Greeter, J. C. Cannon
9. S. B. Glenn, Jos. D. McCulloch, Addison Ross
10. J. M. Reid, William E. Beville
Town 11. Ensley Armfield, Jas. W. Albright, D. E. Albright
12. W. L. Kirkman, J. B. Freeman
13. S. A. Powell, Charles Wilson
14. Mansfield Dean, Thomas E. Cooke
15. J. H. Johnston, S. H. Thomas
16. W. W. King, J. N. Nelson, W. O. Donnell
17. C. J. Wheeler, J. A. Davis, Dr. Sapp
18. W. F. Bowman, A. V. Sullivan, R. F. Sechrest |
|-----|---|

The Condition of Northern Laborers.
If the present terrible disorganization of business and destitution of Labor continues much longer the soup kettles of the Freedmen's Bureau will have to be sent to New England. The markets of the South have been closed by the madness of the Radical party, against the labor of that section, the men who are governed by a high sense of "duty" and advanced moral "ideas" are being pinched by hunger. We learn that Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, recently stated that about one hundred thousand people have been thrown out of work in Massachusetts alone, in Maine ten thousand, in Connecticut thirty thousand, and in Pennsylvania twenty thousand," and in New Hampshire twenty thousand, in New Hampshire twenty thousand, and in Pennsylvania twenty thousand, wages reduced, and employees, when kept, put upon half time. In New York the number of men and women who can get no work has been estimated as high as a quarter of a million.—*Richmond Examiner.*

To the Poor Negro.—We learn from various sources that interests in the freedmen is on the wane. Kind hearts at the North are cooling toward these infant patriots, half willing to thrust them out of the national nursery, and let them toddle or fall as best they may. The feeling with many is, we have done about enough for them ; now let them shift for themselves.—*Springfield Republican.*

The national debt was increased six millions in December, twelve millions in January, and twenty millions in February. That is what the mongrels call retrenchment.

The Eufaula, (Ala.) *News* says:—"The result of the re-registration, just completed in this State, shows a difference in favor of the whites of nearly three to one."

Gen. D. H. Hill has purchased the interest of James P. Erwin and Capt. J. G. Morrison in the *Land We Love*, thus becoming sole proprietor.

Business Directory.

Photographers.

Hughes & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House,
up stairs.

Sewing Machines.

D. H. LaPise,
Salisbury st.

Sign Painting.

A. W. Ingold,
South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.

W. L. Fowler,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Timers.

Jno. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Tombstones.

Henry G. Kellogg,
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. T. Farmer,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jas. H. Lindsay.

Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain.

Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.

Public Register, William U. Steiner.

County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.

Postmaster, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.

Attorney's Office, Jessie Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

THE TIMES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As we wish to do all in our power to advance the interest of the Conservative cause, we have concluded to offer the *Times* for three months at following rates:

Clubs of ten \$4 in advance.
" twenty 7.50 "

Every Conservative will please act as agent, and send on clubs as rapidly as possible, for if we expect to defeat the Black Republican League nominations, we must work.

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
COL. EDWARD D. HALL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Best, of Greene.
For Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle, of Wake.
For Auditor, S. W. Burgin, of Buncombe.
For Superintendent of Public Works, Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell.
For Sup't of Public Instruction, Rev. Braxton Craven, of Randolph.
For Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.

Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges—Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin.
William H. Battle, of Orange.
Edwin G. Read, of Person.
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven.
A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

[The two last, if the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court—1st District, David A. Barnes, of Hertford.

2nd District, Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort.

3rd District, George V. Strong, of Wayne.

4th District, William S. Devane, of New Hanover.

5th District, R. D. Buxton, of Cumberland.

6th District, R. B. Gilliam, of Granville.

7th District, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Alamance.

8th District, Francis E. Shober, of Rowan.

9th District, William M. Shipp, of Lincoln.

10th District, Anderson Mitchell, of Irredell.

11th District, John L. Bailey, of Buncombe.

12th District, A. T. Davidson, of Macon.

NOMINATING CONVENTION.—Delegates from the counties of Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsythe and Surry, composing the Fifth Congressional District, are requested to meet in Convention in Greensboro, on Wednesday the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from said District.

LEVI M. SCOTT,
FRANK C. ROBBINS, Com.
March 10th, 1868.

GOV. VANCE DECLINES.—We give below, the letter from the Governor, declining to run for the office of Governor on the Conservative ticket. This is a source of much regret to the good men of the entire State, for no other name could send that thrill of joy and enthusiasm throughout the entire State. He is with us and of us, and desires no other fate than ours; yet we believe he has done right in withdrawing from the canvass.

This week we have no name at our must head, as the standard bearer of the great, growing and ever-to-be-triumphant, white Men's Party; but, next week, the place will be filled by some man worthy of the cause and entitled to our support.

Friends, be not dismayed! Let Holden and his staff of scavengers canvass the State and hold "mass meetings" to their heart's content. When the time to *vote comes*, we—the white men of the country—will be there!

Work, organize, stir up the people to the importance of the hour, and all will yet be well with us. Some of the issues are:

Shall white men or negroes rule North Carolina?

Shall marriages between whites and blacks be allowed?

Shall the poor white children grow up in ignorance or be taught by Yankees in negro schools?

Shall white men muster in the militia under negro officers?

The Executive Committee will meet on the 14th, to supply the vacancy on the ticket. Our friends throughout the State are assured, that the Committee will make such an appointment as will be entirely satisfactory to the Conservatives, and will ensure success:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6, '68.
R. C. Badger, Esq., Secretary Conservative Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina, by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party, was not received until my return on yesterday from Cleveland court. I answer at the earliest possible moment.

I am confident that no higher compliment has been or will be paid me, than this request, so unanimously made, for me to bear the banner of the free white men of my native State in this great and eventful struggle for the rights and liberties of our race, for constitutional government and for Christian civilization. As I ask no other fate than theirs, so I could desire no greater honor than to lead them, whether the pathway of our destiny should point to a speedy and a happy triumph, or, in the good providence of God, still further into the valley of humiliation and suffering. But, after mature reflection, I feel compelled, both by public and private considerations, reluctantly to decline the nomination.

I trust, therefore, that the Executive Committee will promptly select another of the many very worthy sons of North Carolina to bear her banner and uphold her fortunes, and I promise him my most hearty and zealous support. Congratulating the Committee and the State upon the many evidences which are to be seen everywhere, of a great uprising of our people, so surely indicative of approaching victory, and urging every man to his duty, as I shall endeavor to do mine, and thanking both the Executive Committee and yourselves, as well for the high honor done me as for the manner in which a knowledge of it was conveyed to me, I am,

My dear sir, most truly yours,
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington Star, of 7th, says: "Gen. Lorenzo Thomas will hereafter attend the Cabinet meetings as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and business will be transacted through him by the President."

The decision in the McCordle case is expected in about two weeks.

On the 9th the U. S. Supreme Court had under consideration the following case:

The Alliance Insurance Company, at Boston, insured the ship Marshall against seizure for \$8,000. She was captured, near New Orleans. The Underwriters resisted payment, on the ground that the seizure was illegal. The Massachusetts Court sustained the plea. The case came here on appeal.

The Supreme Court have confirmed the decision, holding that there was, at the time of capture, a *de facto* Government in the South, but the effort to draw off the eleven States from their allegiance, and at setting up a new Government, was illegal, *those States being constitutionally in the Union*.—Chase and Swaine dissented.

On the 10th, Samuel Strong was arrested at Washington, on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice. Judge Fisher, for whom he was brought on a *habeas corpus*, after a short discussion, decided to release the prisoner, because Virginia is not a State in the Union.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from Danville Times, that Isaiah Atkins, aged about 80 years, was burned to death in the woods, near Ruffin Station last week.

Daily Rough Notes, Goldsboro, J. A. Bonitz, publisher. Price \$6. First number of revised series just to hand.

Gen. Canby has confirmed the appointment of Judge Cilly. He held court this week at Hillsboro, and has appointed Hon. John Kerr solicitor.

Mr. Jacob McCotter, of Greene county, was murdered, on Wednesday last, near Little Swift Creek.

On Saturday night the post office at South Gaston was broken in, the money and the postmaster's clothes stolen.

Both parties claim the election in New Hampshire.

Cotton sold for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York on the 10th. At Charleston for 26.

Where is "Land we Love" for March?

THE HOLDEN PROGRAMME.

The Holden party seems desirous to ride into power at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the entire State. We caution the Conservatives to be mild, and not allow this midnight gang of revengeful blood-suckers to lead them into rows of a political nature. Now is no time to stir up strife.

To show the designs of the arch traitor, W. W. Holden, we copy from the *Carolinian* an article on an attempt to create a row in Raleigh last week:

"Just at the close of the county meeting of the white men of Wake, held at the Court House in this city, on yesterday, an attempt was made by Jos. W. Holden, one of the Radical nominees for the Legislature, to create a disturbance by denouncing Col. J. P. H. Russ, for remarks made by the latter, during a speech he delivered on the floor some hour or more previous. He was, however, summarily ejected from the hall.

W. W. Holden, the Radical nominee for Governor, attended by a gang of negroes and their pale-faced brethren, also attempted, about the same time, to intimidate the meeting by collecting before the door of the Court House, and using offensive and threatening language.

In the name of law and order, and the peace and quiet of this community, we solemnly protest against this palpable attempt to incite violence and bloodshed.

No man, having the good of his fellow-citizens and the well-being of the community in which he lives, at heart, would be guilty of such outrages. There is not one particle of justification for it. We hold that no man who wishes satisfaction of another, for any cause, will attempt to seek it in a public assembly. If such a course is attempted, it proves the fact that no satisfactory solution of the controversy is anticipated, for it is to be presumed that there are always peace-makers in every crowd who would refuse to allow a breach of the peace. If a feud exists, and one of the parties require or is anxious to obtain satisfaction, there are a thousand opportunities for him to obtain it—in the street or on the field. Therefore we look on this assault as an insult offered to a public meeting, and a premeditated attempt to create a row and bloodshed.

We tell these stirrers up of strife and inciters of mob-law, that they are treading on dangerous ground. The people will not quietly allow such outrages to be oft repeated. Let a war of classes or races once begin—let scenes of bloodshed and strife be once inaugurated, and they who commence it will have most cause to regret it. They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. But it can be averted. Let the lovers of peace, both white and black, frown down and rebuke these efforts to establish mob law, and all will yet be well.

With personal matters between man and man, neither we, nor the public, have anything to do, but an attempt to gag and intimidate public assemblies will not be tolerated."

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Where is "Land we Love" for March?

CONGRESSIONAL.

March 4, 1868.

Senate.—Decided to adhere to its rules, notwithstanding Judge Chase objects. The Judge says:

"That when the Senate sits for the impeachment trial, it sits unquestionably as a Court. The Senate must necessarily receive notice of intention to impeach from the House, but the organization of the Senate into a Court should precede actual announcement of impeachment, on the part of the House, and articles of impeachment should only be presented to the Court of impeachment. No summons or other process should issue, except from the organized Court, and the rules of the Court should be formed only by the Court itself."

Chase finds himself unable to come to any other conclusion than the above, but adds:

"I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom has directed."

House.—Carried over to Senate the impeachment managers.

5th.—Chief Justice Chase appeared before the Senate, took the necessary oath, and administered the oath to Senators, and announced the Court of Impeachment organized. President Johnson objected to Wade's being one of the Court as he was intended.

6th.—The organization of the Court was announced as complete, and a summons was issued to the President, returnable to Friday, the 13th, to which day the Court adjourned.

7th.—Senate.—Summer presented a petition from certain citizens of North Carolina, asking the removal of John Pool's political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary.

There are Tenure-of-office complications connected with the Idaho Governorship, which were discussed and finally laid on the table.

Pension appropriations were discussed at great length. Adjourned.

House.—The session was devoted entirely to debate.

9th.—House.—A bill was introduced to reduce the navy expenses and extend the bounty-act;

A resolution that the next generation should pay the debt, and that Congress should pay the loyal Southern and Northern citizens, alike, for subsistence, &c.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to enquire as to the status of Texas, relative to the transfer of certain powers when Texas changed its form of Government, and as to the validity of her acts during the rebellion.

Grant was called on for the Alabama returns.

The Senate's amendment to the bill covering the proceeds of captured and abandoned property into the Treasury was adopted. It goes to the President.

Senate.—A memorial from one hundred and fifty Carolina and Georgia negroes, stating their ability, and willingness to work for \$60 per year, but they are such victims of persecution, that they desire \$100 each, to go to Liberia! Referred to the Judiciary.

Gen. Vickers' credentials were presented. Summer moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee, because Maryland negroes did not vote—thereby the Maryland government is not Republican.

Mr. Conness said that, under Summers' plea, *five New England States* and Wisconsin would have to carry on the Government.

The motion was withdrawn and Vickers seated.

10th.—House.—A bill was introduced admitting Alabama in the Union upon certain conditions—the adoption of Article 14 of the Constitution of the U. S., and "that the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and Congress shall have power to repeal any act of said State Legislature, in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act."

The Senate passed the Consular Appropriation Bill.

Warlike Preparation by Russia.—The Bankers' Gazette of St. Petersburg, announces that in the great armament factory of Toula great activity prevails at this moment. The establishment has already prepared fifteen thousand needle-guns, and hopes are entertained that one hundred thousand will be furnished before the end of the year. These muskets, it is stated, leave nothing to be desired; a soldier can fire seventeen shots a minute if the cartridges are placed on a table beside him and nine when he has to take them from his cartridge-box.

The Jewelry store of Lemuel Lynch, of Hillsboro', was robbed of \$500 worth of goods, on the night of the 27th ult.

His son, who slept in the store, was

wounded, and the thief fled.

He was taken to the hospital, and

is now recovering.

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Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.
Carefully corrected each week.
By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green	1.50
Bacon dried	5
Beef	18 to 20
Butter	25 to 30
Bacon per bushel	1.50
Coffee per sack	25 to 30
" retail	25 to 33
Cheese	20 to 30
Chickens	15 to 20
Cabbage per head	10
Corn	1.15 to 1.25
" meal	1.25
Cotton raw	12 to 15
" yarn	1.50 to 1.60
" yd sheeting	11 to 18
Eggs	15 to 16
Flaaxseed	1.50 to 1.75
Feathers	40 to 60
Fodder per 100 lbs	75 to 1.00
Flour	10.50 to 11.
Fertilizers—Guano	34
Raugh's Phosphate	5.00
Plaster per lb	7.00
" calcined	5.00
Concent	5.00
Furs—Cat	15
Fox—grey	10 to 25
" red	5 to 75
Muskat	10 to 15
Mink	1.00 to 3.50
Opossum	5 to 20
Outer	1.00 to 3.00
Rabbit per dozen	15 to 20
Hides—green	dry
Leather—sole	35 to 40
" upper	60 to 75
Lard	15 to 20
Molasses—Cuba	70 to 80
Sorghum	40 to 60
Maple Syrup	1.25
Nails—Keg	7.50
" rail	9 to 10
Oats per bushel	60
Onions—large	1.00
" planting	2.00
Oil—Smeared	1.75
" tanner's	1.00
" spermaceti	1.00
" kerosene (best)	1.00
" soaps	1.00
Pork	10 to 12
Potatoes—Irish	75 to 80
" sweet	1.00
Pow—cow	1.25
" white	1.75
Rice	30 to 35
Rags—cotton	35
Rail—tonne per sack	4.50
" Liverpool per sack	3.00
" coal	25
Sacks, best	20
Tallow	15 to 16
Vinegar	40 to 50
Wool	25 to 30
" rolls	60 to 75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By

WILSON & SHOBER,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH

ELM STREET.

Rank of N. C.	50
Cape Fear	25
Charlotte	28
Wadesboro	34
Wilmington	25
Hobson	35
Thomasville	30
Lexington at Graham	23
" Lexington, old	23
" new	10
Commerce	15
Clarendon	3
Lafayetteville	10
Washington	3
" Yanceyville	2
Merchant's Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	12
" new	25
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	25
South Carolina	15
Georgia	25
We buy and sell at liberal prices Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.	
Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.	
Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.	
Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.	2-14

Gold and Silver Coin:

Gold and silver coin bought and sold at a very small margin, at
HENRY G. KELLOGG'S Banking House,
Greensboro, N. C.

Northern and Foreign Exchange:

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond furnished at 1 per cent. premium, or to Depositors at par. Also Drafts on England, Ireland, Germany and France, at New York rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Insurance Agency:

Life and Fire Insurance Policies are issued at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Interest! Interest!! Interest!!!

Interests allowed on deposits of Currency, Gold or Silver, subject to check at sight, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

BANK NOTES! BANK NOTES!!

Notes of all the Southern Banks bought at the highest market rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Internal Revenue Stamps:

Internal Revenue Stamps of every denomination constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and a liberal discount allowed to dealers, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

The accounts of business men solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at the Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Mutated Money Bought!

Torn and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shiplasters, bought at a small discount, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

BULLION! BULLION!!

GOLD BULLION bought, and highest prices paid, or advances made on same, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c.,

Always on sale at Times office.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M.,	
East Market, Caldwell block.	
Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. arrives at 8 A. M.	closes
" " N. C. R. R. arrives at 9:15 "	closes ... at 9 "
Western " " " arrives at 4:15 A. M.	closes ... at 4 P. M.
Pittsboro arrives Friday	6 A. M.
" leaves Saturday	6 P. M.
Ashboro arrives Saturday	9 A. M.
" leaves Friday	3 P. M.
Salem arrives Friday	6 A. M.
" leaves Saturday	6 P. M.
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday	6 A. M.
" leaves Monday and Thursday	6 A. M.
Railroad.	
N. C. mail going East arrives at 3:45 A. M.	
" " " leaves at 3:45 "	
" " " West arrives at 7:30 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 9:15 "	
" Freight going East arrives at 9:30 "	
" " " West	at 8:35 A. M.
R. & D. mail arrives	at 7:35 P. M.
" " " leaves	at 4 A. M.
" Freight arrives	at 4:35 P. M.
" " " leaves	at 6:40 A. M.

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

Job printing of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

A Mr. Peebles was jailed yesterday on a bastardy warrant, sued out by a Miss Snipe.

The Confederate ram *Albemarle* is being cut up for fuel in Norfolk.

Dangerous wood for some folks to come in contact with.

North Carolina republicans believe they can poll 20,000 votes for the ratification of the new constitution, which would insure its adoption.

They may say so, but we doubt if even they are fools enough to believe it.

The TAX LIST TAKERS are reminded that their lists of land for taxation are to be taken with reference to the valuation of 1860, and not the assessment of the present year.

OVERCOATS AND HATS IN DEMAND.

Some one entered the dwelling of Mr. Jno. Crane, on Sunday evening last, about dusk, and stole all the hats and overcoats hanging in the passage. Pretty sharp practice.

A MARCH STOLEN ON TIME.

Some one entered the Jewelry store of Mr. W. B. Farrar, on South Elm, on Tuesday night last, and relieved it of some five watches and some jewelry—to the amount of about \$55.

The RAIDERS have slighted the citizens of Greensboro—built a bridge over our noses, certain. They speak all around us, but *nary* time here. We don't know why this is, unless Mr. Tourgee thinks he has done all that could be done for these parts. We take it, however, as a compliment to the intelligence of our citizens. Holden's clan know very well we can't be gulled by them.

The cheerful statement is made that some men in New York carry on a regular trade in little boys. They seize upon them in the streets and transport them clandestinely to men in the country, and sometimes to the far West, where they are bound out at a very low price.

We don't doubt it. The Yanks stole negroes just so long as the people South would buy them, or they were worth stealing.

THEN AND NOW.

During the Christian era, which, we believe, closed in 1860, we used to publish our card thus:

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.,
Plain and Fancy Job Printers and Publishers of

THE TIMES.

But, last week, we were called upon by the Assessor and compelled to take out license, under the wise, judicious and liberal Internal Revenue Law of the United States, as MANUFACTURERS. We change the card to suit the license for fear of being arrested for fraud, and our establishment seized, as many distilleries have been, for as slight omissions. Now read,

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.,
(formerly Job Printers.)

MANUFACTURERS

Of Newspapers, handbills, cards, posters, blank warrants, and all other wares of like description.

Peterson, for April, has been received, and it is no surprise to any one who will take the pains to examine it, that it is a general favorite among the ladies.

We learn from the Roanoke News that 11 negroes escaped from the Halifax jail on Monday night last.

NEGROES ARMING.

We understand a manufacturer of guns and pistols, of this county, says he sells about ten to negroes where one white man buys. The gun thus sold is perfectly worthless as a sporting piece, only being about a twelve inch barrel, which the manufacturer assured us, would hold up 75 yards. Is there any use for such arms unless it is to be ready to " sweep down from their mountain fastness," (to quote from the beautiful speech of Rev. G. W. Welker in the Convention,) when they deem it necessary, " to crush out these men (honest Southerns) so thoroughly, that scarcely one would be left to tell the tale!" We warn our people to be on their guard. Something is wrong and it becomes us to look well to our interest. This manufactory has been in operation for some time, within eight miles of this place, and yet so completely under the patronage of the H. O. A. and U. L. A., that few outsiders knew of its existence. In fact, the agent who was secretly peddling the pistols, said they had a good run of negro customers and could sell all they made to them, and, therefore, did not consider it worth while to advertise.

THE WEATHER is mild, and the boys are fishing and playing marbles, industrious men are farming, gardening, &c., yet we observe some fifty or a hundred freedmen laboriously endeavoring to keep in the sun. How they can afford to live in idleness we can't tell; or whether so much loafing in the daytime, accounts for so much stealing at night, we, also, are unable to answer. We submit the query to the Bureau and the Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
We have heretofore made no allusion to our advertisements, as all were new; but, in the future, we will notice briefly, as follows:

ROSADALIS.—We invite attention to this column. The Doctor manufactured this great blood purifier for several years at Wilson, N. C., but the demand became so great he was compelled to remove to Baltimore, where his facilities were enlarged.

THE STAR.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the *Wilmington Morning Star*. This is a spicy, spirited conservative sheet, and we commend the paper to the public.

BANKING.

See several advertisements of Mr. Henry G. Kellogg, and no longer remain in ignorance as to how, when and where to invest your spare change or sell your gold, silver, old notes, &c.

Afoul Murder—Young Harris, (negro) was committed to jail in this place Saturday evening last, charged by the Coroner's Jury of Inquest of having murdered his step-son, a young man of about 18 years of age. The circumstances as detailed by the witnesses examined by the Coroner, make up a case of cruelty rarely if ever equalled in this part of the State. The victim was literally whipped to death daily for more than a week, sometimes with hickories; at other times with a leather strap; at others, with a rope; and still at other times with a paddle. On last Thursday morning his unnatural father commenced the chastisement before it was day, and kept it up until some school children were passing near his house on their way to school. On seeing them approaching, he stopped whipping and drove his son into a kitchen. And after the children had passed, he went into the kitchen, tied the young man by the feet, threw the rope over a joist log, and hauled him up in that position, his hands barely touching the floor. He then commenced beating him with his usual weapons. The sister of the young man, about grown, said this was the condition of things when she left the house to go to the spring for water; and that when she returned her brother was lying on the floor, dead.

Resolved. That the boy was deeply mangled by the flogging.

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The Farmer's Column.

Written for the Times.
HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(Continued from last week.)

Messrs. Editors:—I beg leave to lay before your readers, in this issue of your paper, a short history of Grape Growing in the Eastern part of our State, from the pen of Dr. Sidney Weller, of Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C. Some years ago, in writing to De Bow's Commercial Review, he says:

North Carolina is ahead of all her sister States in the Wine product, by some thousands of gallons, according to the agricultural census of 1840; and, as far as I know, my Vineyard is the largest in this State, and, I suppose in the United States, since, besides entertaining hundreds of visitors, and disposing of quantities of Grapes carried away, I made, last vintage, forty barrels of wine. My increase of product has been, annually, for a few years past, about ten barrels. Of our native Scuppernong, the Grape for the South, I make wines that readily bring me, in different markets, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per gallon, according to quality. Encouraged by patronage, I have, for years past, cultivated the choicest varieties, (selected from all parts of our country,) in the Nursery to be well rooted, and ready for market; and more of the Scuppernong than any other variety, not only as the best Southern Grape, all things considered, but that it cannot be propagated successfully, by cuttings, but by layers, or grafting. I started with a pretty large number of Scuppernong and other native cuttings—the Scuppernong mostly. The cuttings of this Grape will put out in the Spring, but as usual with them, they all die in the Summer. It is best for the American Vintner to start his vineyard with well rooted vines, reared in the Nursery, from cuttings, or from layers.

Dr. Weller is of the opinion "that while American vineyards far exceed European in yield, yet they fall short in strength of the juice yielded, and therefore corresponding keeping ingredients must be used." He is in the habit of adding a plenty of sugar, or brandy, or both, with these ingredients. I differ with Dr. Weller as to the strength of American Grape Juice and can assure our people that the best of good pure wine can be made without the least portion of spirits being added. This is the kind of wine we want; we don't intend to make people drunk with the wine we make. The pure juice of the Grape unadulterated with Alcohol is the sort of wine St. Paul advised Timothy to take for his stomach's sake, and his other infirmities; and I verily believe this is the kind Our Saviour made at the marriage in Cana of Galilee; and this is the kind of wine the Church should use at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We are much to blame as a people and as a Church for the use of the poisoned nostrums imposed on us by the Wine speculators of New York city. The pure wine that is sent to us from Europe is heavily drugged before we get it. Then let us raise our own Grapes and make our own wine, or have it made by honest manufacturers among us.

Your obedient servant,
C. W. WESTBROOK.

From the Sentinel.

CLOVER AND GRASSES.

First, then, as to the character of the soil. Red clover, like other grasses, grows best on good soil, but will flourish better on poor soil than most other varieties. Any soil that produces wheat well will produce clover, but it like every thing else in the vegetable kingdom, does best in those soils which are peculiarly adapted to its growth. I have found it to succeed better on strong upland clay soils than any other. Low marshy or wet lands do not suit it. The proper time for sowing the seed in this climate is the latter part of February or the early part of March—though it will do very well any time in March, and should invariably be sown with oats or some other protecting crop. Young clover, when it first emerges from the soil, is exceedingly tender and needs something to protect it a few months from the effect of the summer's sun. If it is designed for moving, it will require a bushel of seed for about eight acres of ground, but if intended for pasture alone, a bushel will sow ten acres thick enough. The ground should be well prepared—as thoroughly pulverized as possible and free from clods. The oats must first be sown and either plowed in with narrow plows or harrowed in as may be deemed best, so that the surface is left comparatively smooth. The clo-

versed should then be sown and brush-ed with a tolerably heavy brush, well selected for that purpose, and prepared so that it will not drag the seed up into lumps or bunches. The mode of sowing is somewhat various, but that which I have used for many years, and which I esteem the best, I obtained from an essay of the late Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who was perhaps, unsurpassed in the United States as a practical agriculturalist. It is as follows: Have any number of small paddles made that may be desired, according to the number of sowers. They should be, say eight or nine inches long, beside the handle, and five or six inches wide, with a smooth surface. Let each sower provide himself with a common cloth apron and tie it on in the usual way; then gathering up the front part of the apron in the left hand and taking the paddle also in the same hand, having as much seed deposited in the apron as may be necessary to sow a round, he is equipped for the operation. The first step on proceeding to the field is to arrange a set of guide stakes, or otherwise slightly mark off the ground, so that each sower will sow a band about six feet in width.—It is best to begin on a straight side of the field, (if there be a straight one to it,) or otherwise arrange so that the lines traversed by the sowers will be straight as possible,—this will ensure greater uniformity and evenness in the casting of the seed. Having made these preliminary arrangements, let the first sower or leader take his position three feet from the outer edge of the ground, with his apron gathered up and his paddle in his left hand as above described, the latter being held nearly level, or with the front end slightly inclined downward the next sower will take position six feet from the first, and so on to any number that may be required,—the first sower acting as file leader, governs the movements of all the others. Then taking up with the right hand as much seed as can conveniently be held between the thumb and two fingers, and moving off like a platoon of soldiers, it is dashed at every other step, with considerable force, on the central part of the paddle, and from whence it is scattered in all directions. Care must be taken by the sowers to keep their respective distance, as on this will depend the regularity with which the seed is distributed. Any number of sowers may be employed, and a little experience with proper care will soon enable them to perform the work with great uniformity.

When the crop of oats is cut and removed, nothing should be permitted to run upon the ground until some time in the fall, when it may be pastured by calves or other young cattle until frost appears. In the following Spring, say from the 1st to the 15th, of April, or as soon as the clover has grown sufficiently to cover the ground pretty well, plaster of paris should be sown broadcast upon it at the rate of not less than 80 to a 100 lbs. per acre—more would be better, but I have found this quantity, if it be mixed with an equal quantity of leached ashes to answer very well. Combining the plaster with ashes makes it more easily and evenly sown, as it does not so much fly off. In sowing the plaster it is important to select a calm morning and if it be a little damp or the atmosphere heavy, all the better. Care should be taken to leave no strips or spots unsoiled. I may premise here that plaster of paris does not act equally as well on all soils, or rather upon clover growing in all varieties of soil, and in order to test its efficacy, it would be well to leave a strip thro' the field without its application.—Plaster of paris prepared for agricultural purposes can be obtained readily in Baltimore at \$15 to \$18 per ton, from Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, or any one of the Agricultural houses in that city.

In regard to the proper time for cutting clover, it depends on the use to be made of it. If it is designed for soiling milk cows or horses or feeding to hogs, it may be cut as soon as the bloom appears, but if intended for hay it should not be cut until about one half the heads are turned brown.—When cut it should be left in the swath for half a day if the weather is clear, and a longer time if not fair.—As soon as the upper surface of the hay is cured, which will generally be the case in the time above mentioned, it should be turned over carefully

with forks, without spreading more than is unavoidable, when it should remain another half day. If the weather be favorable, it may then be raked into windrows and hauled to the barn or other place prepared for securing it. It does not answer well to stack it like most other kinds of hay as the want of compactness in its character prevents it from turning the rain. Should necessity require, however, it will do tolerable well if the stacks are built with the sides as straight as possible until within a few feet of the top, and then putting on a heavy topping of straw. I may remark, in this connection, that clover hay is more easily damaged by rain in curing than most other kinds, but if the weather be favorable it is rather more easily cured.

I have said nothing about the value of clover as a green manure, or as a means of improving the soil, as this communication is already much longer than I had intended. Suffice it to say, however, that as a vegetable manure for plowing under, and particularly as a preparation for a wheat crop, I regard it as superior to anything else. It is best always to succeed clover with wheat, as there is at times a difficulty in getting a good stand of corn after it owing to the increased quantity of worms produced, from some cause which I have been unable to discover.

CALDWELL.

Wit and Wisdom.

Who's who in county Kerry? The O'Dono-who.

Not found among Stanton's virtues—resignation.—Exchange.

There is no dungeon so dark and dismal as the mean man's mind.

"Very good, but too pointed," as the fish said when he swallowed the bate.

Why is a beggar like a lawyer?—He pleads.

Hear not ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy.

The ghost of a turkey—when he's a gobblin'!

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I'm saddest when I sing," was a fool to sing much.

Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

The ladies say the new cocoanut waferfall is just the thing to wear with a gaud dress.

Jenny can't guess why a lady's hoops which make her look fat, should be called crinolean.

Connubial Poetry.—By a married man, whose better half is a long time putting her things on:

"Hope springs eternal in the husband's breast, Wives never are, but always to be dressed."

An afflicted-husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was:

"Well," said he pathetically, "I think I feel the better for that little walk."

An Irishman, a short time in this country, was eating boiled green corn. After eating off all the corn, he passed the cob back to the lady who sat at the head of the table, saying:

"Would you please be so kind as to put some more beans on the shtrick?"

"Well, Jim, how did you make it down South?" "First-rate; made plenty of money." "What did you do with it?" "Laid it out in houses and lots." "Where?" "Every place I have been where there were any." "What kind of houses and lots?" "Coffee houses and lots of whisky."

A little girl seeking celestial information, asked her mother: "Have angel wings?" The unsuspecting mamma, full of memories of pictures and traditions, answered: "Certainly they have." Straightway young inquisitive sprung her trap: "Then why did they want a ladder to go down to Jacob?"

A country schoolmaster, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils and wrote down the questions he would put to them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils, took their places, as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question of the absentee came, when the teacher asked, "In whom do you believe?" "Napoleon Bonaparte," was the answer quickly returned. "You believe in the Established Church, do you not?" "No," said the youngster, "the boy that believes in the Church hasn't come to school to-day."

C Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

From whence the name?

What will they sew?

Will they use thread coarse or fine?

Do they use much thread?

How long does it take one to learn, and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?

How are they operated?

Are they like Secomb & Co's?

Will they hem?

Some Machines require basting,

Will they sew through thick gathers?

How long will they last?

Are they liable to get out of order?

What is their size?

Is the sewing durable?

How?

Of whom can they be had?

D H LA PINE, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Speaking of the U. S. F. S. Machine, Dr. H. H. STANLEY, of Greensboro, N. C., says: "I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L. DUNN, of Glendale Spring, Va., says: "After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A. H. MCALLEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says: "My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at \$20. She says she would not take \$40 for it. It does fine." 4-6m

Loses promptly adjusted and paid by HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO., Bankers and Insurance Agents, Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to BRINKEE, KELLOGG & CO., 1-ly

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Master's Office, Sally Kirkman and others

Lindsay Mills and others, Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to me satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendants, Lindsay Mills, Mariah J. Mills, Maria Mills and John Mills, reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing ex parte to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E. 5-6w-8s

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Master's Office, J. W. D. McNauly

John M. Clymer and others, Original Bill.

Appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed that the defendant, John M. Clymer, resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing as to it, ex parte to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. R. GORRELL, C. M. E. 5-6w-8s

North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Master's Office, John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife

John Graham and others, Petition for Sale of Land.

Appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office that John Graham, Henderson Peter G. Graham and John Graham four of the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing as to them.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 17th day of February, 1868. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E. 3-6w-8s

Mansion Hotel, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Cornet West Market and Green Streets.

The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House.

The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place.

—I— W. H. REECE.

North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity, M. C. Dean & wife and others

John James and others, Petition to re-hear.

Appearing to the Court that William James and Charles James, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte to them.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E. 3-6w-8s

Marble Tombstones, TOMB STONES OF

every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, freight added, boxed and delivered in North Carolina, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for foot stone or ordinary inscription.

With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed. Price Lists will be furnished on application by mail or otherwise. All letters promptly answered, and orders by mail attended to.

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

Office in Bank of Henry G. Kellogg & Co., 3rd fl.

Greensboro, N. C.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order.

4-3m

THE best

Kerosene Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by

Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

JOB PRINTING